

**B. MOUNTCASTLE** has received  
at the above vessel, a fresh stock of  
hatters' materials, of all descriptions; also, an  
excellent assortment of very superior value  
knapped Paris hats, of the most approved and  
fashionable shape, and of the very best  
quality.

**WOODS AND MEEHAN** beg to call the attention of Settlers, Shippers, and others, to their present extensive assortment of Glass and Earthenware, Drapery, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c. &c.

WOODS and MERRAN would also beg particularly to recommend to their numerous friends and the public in general, their

**FINE GENTLE LOOK WAHAKES,**

which they can safely assert to be the most splendid sample ever landed in the colony, which only requires a trial to satisfy the taste of the most fastidious connoisseurs.

In quantities not less than two gallons, &c.

115. per gallon.  
August 4.

**GALVANIZED IRON FOR SHEATHING VESSELS.**

**N**OW landing, ex Express and Steamer  
50 Bundles Galvanized Iron, 48 x 6  
This economical and durable material  
now used for sheathing coasters with the  
greatest success.

**E. C. WEEKE & CO.,**  
Ironmongers.

**NEW GOODS EX PHENICIAN**  
JUST landed, and on sale at Rasmussen's Fancy Bazaar, Elizabeth-street, an extensive assortment of useful fancy wares, baskets, toys, &c., bassinets, cradles, baby linen, baskets, market, office, and flower work baskets, ladies' leather reticules and rings baskets, milliner's bottles, screw cushion, crochet needles and handles, knitting and netting needles and pins, bead purses and bags.

ladies' desks and work boxes of every description, backgammon boards and chessmen, billiard and pool balls, bagatelle tables and billiard tables, and a large assortment of dissected maps, puzzles and games in endless variety, spring guns and washmen's rats, life preservers, work tables, ladies' companions and card cases, scent bottles, vinaigrettes, nursery dolls, children's hoops, firework dumb bells, back boards, butter prints, spoons and rats.

151, Elizabeth-street.

**F**OR SALE, at the Stores of the  
designed, Lower George-street.—  
Best colonial compressed Oaten Hay, grown  
in the Windoe District, and compressed  
his Stores, at 5s. per cwt.; Lucerne, or  
Hawkesbury Maize, 4s. per bushel; Oat  
Hay, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; Oaten Chaff, 6s.  
bushel; fresh Lucerne Seed, 1s. 6d. per  
in any quantities; real Hobart Town Pot-  
atoes; Seed ditto, warranted no mixture.

1958 W. BRADY.  
Opposite the Herald Office.  
**BOODY'S GLASGOW BEEF HAM**  
THE attention of Captains of Ships, Owners, and others, is particularly requested to the celebrated Glasgow Beef Ham well cured, spiced and smoked, warranted keep in any climate; first-rate article for the California market.  
Observe—610, Lower George street, opposite the Old Galn, the only place the general

**ON SALE** at the Stores of the Under-  
signed—  
Wilkinson's Sheepshears  
J. and H. Worby's Sheepshears  
Norway Rag Stones  
Woolbags  
Straight and bent Needles  
Sewing Twine  
Lump Raddle  
Corrosive Sublimates  
Sol

Blue Stone  
200R  
**ON SALE at the WATERLOO WAREHOUSE—**  
Roman cement  
Fancy wood and ivory knobs, for cabinet makers  
Hobart Town jama, got up in the London style  
Quart pickles, Heaton and Co.'s  
Sugar moulds

Copper refining pans  
Pressed tumblers and wine glasses  
BY sickles  
Patent felt for vessels  
Saltpetre  
Brass cocks, brass spirit fountains  
Brass tubing, brass force pump  
One large billiard-room light  
Tapiooa  
Glue  
St. Ubes and dairy salt  
Geneva, in hogheads, pale and tinged

TO BE SOLD,  
A NEW stone-built House, eight  
inch walls, containing ten lofty rooms  
situated on a plot of ground measuring 60 ft  
frontage to the Parramatta Road, by 120 ft  
deep to Union-street, well adapted for a pub-  
house. Apply to  
MR. GEORGE KENT,  
Spring-stre  
FOR SALE - First-rate NATURAL

**AN ENTIRE HORSE FOR SALE.**  
SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET, OR FOR

**THE** undersigned having two horses would sell one by private contract, purchaser to make his own action.

1. Young Troas is a black bay horse, right six years old, fifteen hands and a half high, small speck on forehead, of great symmetry and action. His sire, Old Troas, imported H. H. Kater, Esq.

Young Troas was so highly admired by the Judges appointed at the two last Agricultural Meetings held at Windsor, that they gave him

2. Shamrock, bay, rising four years old, sixteen hands and a half high; his sire, Old Siam John; dam, got by Old Emigrant; grand-dam by Old Bay Camerton, and out of an Hebridean mare, purchased from the late Captain McArthur, and obtained a medal at the last Windsor Show.

The above can be seen at the residence of the undersigned, and every other particular relating to pedigree, if required, with price, every day except Sunday.

N.B.—Several blood and carriage horses  
fit for the Indian market. Also, some brought  
horses.

**PATRICK AND MICHAEL MAHONY**  
Pitt Town.  
July 23.















# Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849.

## CALIFORNIA!

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO THE ABOVE PORT.  
THE undersigned having invented a machine for washing and separating Gold Dust from any sort of soil in which it may be found, would be happy to supply any person visiting San Francisco with the above, on moderate terms, and give every information respecting the working of the same, having had great experience in machinery of the above description.

The above machine is of a very portable nature, weighing only 90 lbs., and with plenty of water will wash many tons of earth (providing the metal in a clear state), per day. Intending purchasers will have every information given them by applying to the Inventor, JOSEPH AUSTIN.

At Mr. George Patrick's,  
Steam Mill, Chippendale.  
August 2, 1849.

## COLOURED DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAITS.

MR. I. POLACK continues to take the above portraits in a very superior style, and would recommend to those parties requiring accurate likenesses to visit him at his room, corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets, opposite the Union Bank.

Price One Guinea each, including a handsome morocco case.

In attendance from 10 till 4.

1147

## PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

will shortly be executed by Mr. Norman, Pitt-street, in a very superior style. The light and shade perfect; the figures standing out in strong relief, and which for life like beauty, distinctness and accuracy, will be unequalled. Specimens will be on view at the establishment.

1936

## COFFEY'S HOTEL, WINDSOR.

MR. S. H. CARTER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having succeeded Mr. Edward Coffey in the management of the above spacious hotel, and having spared no expense in providing every department of the establishment with the necessary requisites to ensure comfort and convenience to his guests, trusts to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to his predecessor.

Windsor, July 17, 1849.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office and Stores of T. G. Saw-kins are removed from the late Bank of Australia, to No. 14, Bitter House, Bridge-street.

1516

## THE undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public, that their establishment will be closed on Saturday next, the 4th August, for the purpose of taking stock, and that they will have opened out, and ready for inspection, the

30 SALES AND CASES

of new goods, just received by the Phenician, (which have been selected by Mr. Price in the best markets) during the ensuing week.

PRICE, FAYENC, AND OWYN.

259, and 261, Pitt-street.

1878

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, EX PHENICIAN.

THE usual half-yearly supply has been received by the undersigned. The stock embraces all the new preparations now in use, and a well assorted Materia Medica. Amongst the sundries is the newly introduced substitute for poisons, fomentations, &c., the Spongia Filina, a most excellent tuba, which, for cleanliness, lightness, and sweetness is unequalled, a piece of which may be applied from 20 to 100 times without any diminution of its good qualities; besides great economy, compared with oatmeal, linseed meal, &c., and an admirable vehicle for lotions, liniments, blisters, &c.; likewise, all sizes of the newestest preparations.

J. S. NORRIS,

Practical Chemist, &c., Pitt-street.

1887

## BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, AND THE CHURCH SERVICE.

Handsome bound in roan, morocco and velvet.

JOHN SANDS

259, George-street.

1770

## CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, six cases Account Books, consisting of—

Ledgers, Journals, and Letter Books

Account Sales, Cash, and Day Books, of all sizes, and in every description of binding, which will be sold at low prices.

JOHN SANDS.

264, George-street.

Opposite the Savings Bank.

769

## SELLING OFF.

SUPERIOR Cabinet Furniture, at J. S. S. Cabinet Manufacturer, Pitt-street. The whole of the stock now on hand will be sold for sale at cost price until the 9th September, when the remaining portion will be sold by auction.

1892

## WHITE SHIRTS.

MEN'S and boys superior shirts in every variety of size and style (warranted colonial made), always on hand, at the Shirt Manufacturer, Park-street.

W.B.—Shirts made to measure or pattern on the shortest notice.

2587

## JUST RECEIVED.

EX JOHN BRIGHT AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.  
GEORGE CHISHOLM has pleasure in informing his customers and the public, that he has just opened

30 TRUNKS OF

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he is enabled to offer at prices fully 20 per cent. below the usual price. Amongst them will be found the following, worthy of particular attention.

Gentlemen's superfine cloth

Ditto Tagliani coats, from 25s.

Boys' ditto ditto, 15s.

Boys' Tweed coats, 7s.

Gentlemen's ditto, 7s. 6d.

Men's pilot coats, 10s.

N.B.—Clothing of every description made to measure, style, quality, and workmanship ensured. The Tailoring department being under the superintendence of Mr. Hunter, so long foreman to the Bee Hive.

404

## GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BLUE AND INVISIBLE TAGLIONI OVER COATS.

THE PRINCE ALBERT DRIVING COAT

SMITH COATS, WADDEN AND GUILTED

GREAT COATS IN GREAT VARIETY

AT

CHISHOLM'S

Pitt-street.

9553

## THE GOLDEN BOOT

IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY.

BRENNER, in returning thanks to his Friends and Customers, begs to inform them that he has had in a large and well-selected stock of gent's ladies' and children's boots and shoes.

Gent's Wellington boots, from 5s. to 20s. per pair

Ditto Clarence and Alberts, 10s. to 16s. per pair

Ditto dress shoes and pumps, 5s. per pair

Ladies' lasting and cashmere boots, 2s. 6d. to 7s. per pair

Ditto cloth boots, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per pair

Ditto patent and Spanish shoes, 3s. to 6s. per pair

Ditto lasting shoes, 2s. to 5s. per pair

Ditto black and bronze kid, 3s. to 6s. per pair

Ditto white and black satin, 2s. to 6s. per pair

A large assortment of children's cloth, stuff, and cashmere boots, patent and Spanish, double and single soled shoes, 2 to 13, first-rate quality.

Also, every description of colonial made boots and shoes on sale, and made to order on the shortest notice.

Shipping supplied, and country orders punctually attended to.

1599

## JUST LANDED, ex Scotia, John Witt, and other late arrivals, in the very best condition, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

200 cases and casks Oilman's Stores, &c., comprising—Quart and pint pickles, in 2 dozen cases; best London vinegar, in quarter-casks; 1 lb. and 2 lb. mustards; half-pint sauces, pints and half-pints salad oil, Gorgona anchovies, real Yarmouth herrings, in 2 dozen tins; candied orange and lemon peel, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins; soft shall almonds, in barrels; 70 casks washing soda, about 3 cwt. each and upwards; 10 casks Day and Martin's real liquid assorted blacking; together with an immense stock of heavy goods, in connection with the wholesale and retail grocery trade, well assorted, and will be sold cheap to a wholesale customer and private families.

A. REYNOLDS.

264, George-street.

Opposite the Market.

1494

## 1500 MATS ASSORTED SUGAR.

THE above sugar is part of an extensive stock of GROCERIES at present for sale by the undersigned.

The best of everything is invariably kept by the undersigned, and family orders, as well as those from retailers and dealers, are executed with the greatest care.

The undersigned have just completed an expensive steam coffee roasting apparatus, from the latest European improvements.

The superiority of steam roasted coffee is so well admitted in England that the old hand roasting, or half-and-half system, meaning half burnt and half raw, is entirely gone into disuse.

Families and others supplied with fresh roasted and fresh ground coffee, of the choicest quality; the same coffee sent into the country enclosed in six and ten pound canteens, if required.

S. PEEK AND CO.

Importers and Dealers.

1184

## PAGE'S PORT WINE.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Calicut—

100 Cases Page's Port Wine.

This favourite Wine is bottled and packed in one dozen cases, at Oporto, and is on sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.

459, George-street.

Near the Post Office.

9141

## HOBART TOWN KANGAROO SKINS.

RECEIVED ex Emma, and on sale by the undersigned—

Two cases of Bagin's superior skins, weighing 6 lbs.

THOMAS HOPKINS.

75, King-street.

1693

## EX PHENICIAN, PACKAGES of Sundry Oil-

man's Stores, from Marketh. De-

vis and Co., London.

SP&Co., Nos. 1 to 10—10 cases quart pickles

Sydney. 11 „ 25—15 ditto pint pickles

26 „ 28 „ 3 ditto white wine

vinegar

29 „ 38—20 ditto bottled fruits

39 „ 41—3 ditto pint salad

oil

42 „ 43—2 ditto assorted

saucers

44 „ 55—13 ditto pounds mus-

tard

56 „ 65—10 ditto half-pounds

mustard

66 „ 101—45 tins mustard

102 „ 103—2 cases red her-

ring

104—

Chocolate paste

with milk and

sugar

105—

Cocoas, ditto ditto

106 „ 107—2 cases salad oil

108 „ 109—2 cases sardines

110 „ 123—20 cases

pipes

130 „ 148—20 drums Scotch

haddock

150 „ 151—5 cases jams and

jellies

155 „ 164—10 barrels Valentin

almonds

165 „ 204—40 tins English pearl

barley

205 „ 241—40 boxes Belmont

sperma

245 „ 264—20 casks whitening

S. PEEK AND CO.

Importers and Dealers.

1544

## SCOTCH HADDOCKS,

FROM ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

THE above are well known north of

the "Tweed," and are recommended as

very superior to either cod or ling fish, in

drums of 1 cwt. each or by retail.

S. PEEK AND CO.

Family Grocers.

1542

## SUPERIOR HYDR-ULIC PRESSED

LUCKERNE HAY.

THE undersigned has always on hand

a quantity of the above superior Hay

for sale.

S. J. COHEN.

Church-hill.

9099

## LONDON SNUFFS.

1837

W. H. ALDIS.

## ON SALE, at the Stores of the under-

signed—

Fine Demarara rum

Martell's dark brandy

Port wines, from 12s. to 35s.

Sherry ditto, from 10s. 6d. to 32s.

Madeira ditto, 15s.

Caravello ditto, 21s.

Ginger wine

Bottled ale and stout, very low

London cyprus, peppermint, cloves, rum shrub,

brandy bitters, Norfolk punch

T. G. SAWKINS.

Billiter House,

12, Bridge-street.

1694

## ALLSOPP'S ALE—For Sale, at the

Stores of the undersigned—

Allsopp's No. 3 Ale, brewed in October, 1848

Allsopp's Bottled Ale, in 3 dozen casks

403

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

## LESCHER'S STARCH AND SCOTCH

OATMEAL.

THE undersigned has just received,

Thirty cwt. of Lescher's starch

Twenty cwt. of genuine Scotch oatmeal

Tea cwt. of No. 1 Lescher's blue.

JOHN STIRLING.

449, George-street.

1917

## YORK HAMS.

PRIME YORK HAMS, just landed

ex Courier, from Liverpool, in excellent

condition, on sale by

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

Summer-street.

1899

## FINE BISCUIT AND FLOUR.

LANDING, ex "William," from

Launceston.

On Sale by

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD.

Harrington-street.

1904

## FOR SALE.

FINE DEMARARA RUM, 3 O.P.

in hogsheads and puncheons

Bottled Ale and Stout

Genera, in cases

Brandy (Martell's), dark and pale

Sugar—Java, Manila, and Mauritius

Tea—Hysonskin, in chests and halves

Rice, Pepper, Cloves, &c., &c.

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

Spring-street.

9728

## TO BE SOLD, an allotment of land

on the east side of Kent-street North,

having 66 feet frontage to that street, and

being one of what are known as the "Quarry

Allotments," adjoining Fort Phillip.

Apply at the office of Mr. MONTAGU,

O'Connell-street.

1306

## BLACK OIL.—For Sale,

by

CHARLES CHAPMAN,

Adjoining the Post Office.

1882

## MONEY TO LEND in amounts of

from £500 to £1000 upon Sydney pro-

perties. Apply to Messrs STENHOUSE and

HANBY, 185, Elizabeth-street North.

August 3, 1849.

1921

## TO PUBLISHERS, CONSTABLES, TRAVELLERS,

&c., ON THE BATHURST ROAD.

THE sudden disappearance from home

of a young man described as under,

having caused the most painful sensations in

the minds of his family, he having been for

some time past in an insane state of mind,

any person meeting and taking care of him

until his family can be apprised, or giving any

information concerning him, will be hand-

somely rewarded for any trouble or expense

incurred on his account; he was last seen at

Richmond without a coat, where he signified

his intention of proceeding to Bathurst by the

Mountain road.

DESCRIPTION.—

Name—John Owen

Height, about 5 feet 6



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at a quarter-past three.

### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. LOWE, as Chairman of the Sydney Corporation Committee, brought up the Report of that Committee, and moved that the same, together with the evidence attached thereto, be printed.

Ordered.  
Mr. LOWE presented a petition from the members of the Order of Philanthropy, praying that the Publicans' Bill might be so framed as to place them on an equal footing with Freemasons and Oddfellows, and allow them to meet in licensed houses.

Received.  
Mr. LOWE presented a petition to the same effect from the officers of the Sydney Thistle Lodge of Free Gardeners.

Received.  
Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR presented a petition from 234 Roman Catholic inhabitants of Illawarra and its vicinity, praying for a more equitable apportionment of the funds devoted to denominational education, and complaining that the Roman Catholics of the colony had received £800 less than their due share of these funds.

### NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. DONALDSON gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move that this Council having considered the subject of reform in the colonial rates of postage, which is now before this House—Resolved, that it is highly desirable, with a view to give effect to any measure which may tend to improve our means of postal communication generally, that an arrangement should be made with Her Majesty's Government at home, by which all letters may, at the option of the parties corresponding, be pre-paid in full, either in England or in the colony, for the whole distance from the post town in one country to the post town in the other. That an address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that such instructions be given to the proper authorities for giving effect to this arrangement as to Her Majesty may seem meet.

Mr. DONALDSON gave notice of his intention, on Friday, to move that a Committee, to consist of four members besides the mover, be appointed to enquire into and report upon the present state of the law relating to Catech in sheep, to consist of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Foster, Mr. Macintyre, and Mr. James Macarthur.

Mr. FOSTER gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday, to move that in the opinion of this Council all revenues raised in Port Phillip after the 1st January, 1850, whether general or territorial, should be expended for the benefit of that district, or be held to its credit until the Act of Parliament for the separation of the colony takes effect.

### DISTILLATION BILL.

The Council went into Committee upon the above Bill.

A series of new clauses, having reference to the issue of distilling licenses to wine-growers, were proposed, which it was submitted by Mr. DONALDSON that it would be better further to postpone the consideration of these clauses, in order that the Council might have an opportunity of learning the opinion of the wine-growers in general, who were the parties principally concerned. A similar course was recommended by Mr. WILLIAM MACARTHUR. A postponement was likewise urged by Mr. WENTWORTH, who stated that he objected to the whole principle of the measure, upon the ground that the degree of encouragement held out by the Government to the wine-growers was too paltry to merit consideration or to deserve support. If the Government really wished to encourage the wine-growers, they ought to permit them to do whatever they pleased with the produce of their vineyards. The Government imposed no duty whatever upon colonial tobacco, and the imposition of duties upon colonial wines or spirits could not, therefore, be justified. At the Cape there was no duty either upon wine or brandy, and why should such a duty be imposed here? Mr. LOWE opposed exemption from duties as equivalent to protective duties. He stated the principles of free trade as applying to the present question, to be these:—All exports ought to be freed from taxation; imports should be taxed to as great an extent as would admit of a revenue being raised upon them; and with reference to articles of consumption such as this, it was the duty of the legislature to stand neutral, affording encouragement neither to the one nor to the other; and leaving this last array to make its way upon its own merits. The protective duty in favour of colonial tobacco was indefensible, as was every species of purely protective duty. Mr. BERRY took a similar view to that urged by Mr. Wentworth, and quoted the rapid advance of England as a manufacturing country, in proof of the superiority of exemptions and protective duties. Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR did not look upon this as a mere money question. It was very desirable that the resources of the colony should be developed, and that a cheap and wholesome beverage should be introduced. Neither wines nor any other colonial manufactures, however, could be effectively promoted by protective duties. Mr. LAMB thought it would be unfair to adopt the course suggested by Mr. Wentworth, and quoted the facility with which supplies of grain had of late been procured, as a proof that the theory of protective duties, although he (Mr. Lamb) had formerly supported it, was an erroneous one. The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he had no objection to defer the further consideration of this measure, considering that the reason assigned—namely, that some of the parties whose interests were concerned had no time to express an opinion, was a sufficient one. He believed that no step would be more injurious to the true interests of the wine-growers than to impose protective duties in their favour; and their peculiar exemption from these duties would have a precisely similar effect. If the step which was contended for by Mr. Wentworth should be taken, it would eventually supplant one of the most legitimate sources of revenue; for in a short time colonial spirits would be produced largely, and they would be unable to impose any check upon the system; for if they did so, they would be met by the assertion, that there were vested inter-

ests created by the state of the law, which ought not to be interfered with.

The House then resumed, and the further consideration of this Bill was postponed for a fortnight.

### PUBLICANS' BILL.

The House went into Committee upon the further consideration of the above Bill.

Clause 63, empowering justices to prohibit the sale of spirits to confirmed drunkards, was opposed by Mr. NICHOLS, upon the ground that there was no precedent for it in the law of England, and that it had hitherto been a mere dead letter. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that this clause was a very useful one, and ought to be retained. The clause after some minor amendments was adopted.

Clause 64, rendering such a prohibition renewable, and imposing a penalty of £10 for disobedience, was proposed to be amended by Mr. MARTIN, by striking out the provision that notice in any other way than the service of notice in the ordinary manner should be deemed sufficient. After a brief discussion as to whether publication of notice in a newspaper should not be deemed sufficient, the amendment was negatived on division by a majority of one; the votes being eleven for, and twelve against it. The clause was then adopted.

Clause 65, imposing a penalty of £5 upon persons procuring liquor for prohibited persons was carried.

Clause 66, enacting that liquors suspected to be sold in an unlicensed house might be seized, and if the suspicion was verified, might be afterwards sold, was adopted.

Clause 67, enacting that liquors hawked about might be seized and condemned, was postponed.

Clause 68, enacting that all liquors belonging to persons convicted of selling spirits, &c., illegally, should be liable to forfeiture, was adopted.

Clause 69, enacting that licenses might, at the discretion of the magistrate, be cancelled summarily upon a third conviction, was sought to be postponed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. The postponement was, however, opposed by Mr. MARTIN, who calculated that it would be better to get rid of the clause at once, either by passing or expunging it, and urged that it would be very harsh and unjust to give to any magistrate the power of cancelling the licenses for three convictions of any of the petty offences mentioned in the Act, such as allowing a lamp to go out. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that it was only for convictions of three grave offences that the power of cancelling a license was sought to be conferred, and to prevent injustice he proposed to give an appeal to the Quarter Sessions. Mr. NICHOLS contended that the power was a dangerous one to entrust to magistrates, and the appeal to the same magistrates in Quarter Sessions was no safeguard. He contended likewise that it would be better to take the law of England, where the extreme punishment of suspending a license, and thus depriving a man of the means of livelihood, was fully enforced upon the verdict of a Jury at Quarter Sessions. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to jurors, because a great portion of jurors were themselves publicans. This however was denied by Mr. NICHOLS. The clause was adopted by Mr. WENTWORTH, upon the ground that it entailed a double punishment for the same offence, and was therefore unconstitutional.

Mr. COWPER also opposed the clause. It was ultimately rejected on division by a majority of 13, the votes being four for and seventeen against it.

Clause 70, prescribing the mode of proceeding for penalties, was adopted.

Clause 71, as proposed by Mr. NICHOLS, to come in as clause 71, giving power to Justices in cases where frivolous charges had been preferred, to award amends not exceeding £5, to be paid by the informer to the party complained against. The clause was adopted without opposition.

Clause 72, as printed, giving power to summon witnesses, and imposing a penalty not exceeding £50 upon persons refusing to attend, was passed.

Clause 73, providing that persons not producing a license should be deemed unlicensed, was passed.

Clause 74, providing that persons drinking in unlicensed houses should be apprehended and fined from £5 to 5s., was passed.

Clauses 75 and 76, prescribing the mode of proof, &c., in such cases were passed.

Clauses 77, 78, and 79, prescribing the mode of appeal, were postponed.

Clause 80, declaring that no action should lie against any justice or constable without proof of malice was passed.

Progress was then reported, and the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

### POSTAGE BILL.

The Governor's Message, No. 40, enclosing the above Bill having been read.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that this Bill be read a first time. In so doing he expressed his regret that the Government had been prevented by various circumstances from bringing forward this important measure of reform at an earlier period. The present measure he said was framed entirely upon the basis of the present principle, the scale of postage being fixed upon a single rate, and generally known as Mr. Rowland Hill's great measure of postal reform, although, as had been mentioned by his Excellency in his Address to the House, the circumstances of the colony prevented them from establishing a uniform rate so low as in England. The first clause of importance was the fourth, which prescribed that letters should be charged for by weight, and here there was one important change from the present principle, the scale of half an ounce being fixed upon as a single rate and the price of two, three, or more rates, being imposed according to the ratio which the weight of the letter bore to the single rate. The uniform rate upon letters was fixed at three-pence per half ounce, with the usual addition of six pence upon ship letters. He might here remark, that in 1839, the Postmaster-General had endeavoured to make arrangements with the same authorities for a mutual system of prepayment upon letters transmitted by sea, and in the year 1841 he had repeated these endeavours, but on both occasions without success. The sixth clause was one of

some importance, inasmuch as it provided for the conveyance on favourable terms of Council papers, magazines, and other similar matters, a convenience which had long been a desideratum. The tenth clause was one of considerable importance, inasmuch as it provided that on all letters which were not prepaid a double postage should be charged. There was a deviation from the English Act in the absence of all provision as to stamps. Some such provision was originally introduced into the Bill, but had been withdrawn because there was no machinery in the colony by which such a provision could be efficiently carried out. He hoped, however, that they would in the end be able to effect the object by importing stamps from the English Department, and issuing them through the Department of the Colonial Storekeeper. He now came to the matter which formed the principal feature of the Bill. It was intended that newspapers, which had hitherto been conveyed perfectly free, should pay a small rate of postage. This was not an oppressive measure, and there were many precedents for it. In America, for instance, a rate of one cent was imposed upon all newspapers, which was exactly equivalent to 4d. the sum proposed to be charged here.

In England the papers went free, but they there contributed largely to the revenue by other means in the shape of the post stamp, and of advertisement duty. No charges of this description were imposed upon the newspapers here, and it was not too much therefore to charge the 4d. for conveyance to any part of the colony. Some charge of this kind was necessary for two reasons, first, to prevent a falling off of the revenue in consequence of the contemplated reduction; and, secondly, to compensate for the great expense incurred in conveying newspapers to the interior of the colony. He might here remark that the great dissimilarity between this country and England in their general features, and the absence here of the great facilities afforded by the railways at home, presented them as carrying out the measure of uniform and cheap postage as efficiently as it had been done there. Another principle of the Bill was the total abolition of all franking. No doubt this might entail some inconvenience in the first instance, but he hoped that the inconvenience would soon be overcome, and the abolition of this privilege would be the means of opening up an additional source of revenue. The Military and Civil departments would have to contribute largely to the Post Office revenue, and hon. members opposite would be glad to learn that a considerable charge upon the Schedules would be affected by the measure. The Government proposed to register letters, guarding the registry in the same way as in England, to prevent the Post Office from being held responsible. It was hoped that they would have been further able to effect a further improvement in the transmission of money orders, but it was found that this could not be carried out owing to the absence in the interior of branch banks at which these orders could be cashed. The Post Office during the last year had prepared a series of elaborate returns with reference to the department, and to the principal features of these returns he would briefly call the attention of the House. It appeared that in the eleven years from 1828 to 1838 inclusive, the revenue of the Post Office department exceeded the expenditure by £803 14s. 2½d., whilst in the ten succeeding years the expenditure exceeded the revenue by £1,641 15s. 6½d. This would serve to show that the Post Office had never been regarded as a department productive of revenue. In the year 1828 the revenue of this department was £592, and the expenditure £890 3s. 5½d. In 1848 the revenue had increased to £207,712, and the expenditure to £22,634. The number of Post Offices in 1828 was only eight, but in 1848 they had increased to 101, and in the present year, owing to the establishment of so many new Post Offices beyond the settled districts, the number had been further increased to 124. The number of miles travelled (exclusive of water carriage) in the year 1828 was 40,560, and in 1848 the distance had increased to 634,954. The number of letters in 1828 was 23,649, and in 1848, 115,559. The number of inland letters in 1828 was 15,593, and in 1848 the number was 409,542. The number of ship letters in 1828 was 14,967, and in 1848 the number was 210,493. The number of even letters in 1828 was not stated, but in 1848 the number was 49,513, exclusive of the town delivery at Melbourne. The number of newspapers transmitted inland in 1828 was 34,932, and in 1848 the total number of newspapers transmitted through the post was not less than 1,316,947. The total number of letters and newspapers transmitted, in 1828 was 88,931, and in 1848 the number had increased to 2,112,241. He was not in possession of any calculation as to the average rates of postage, and the cost of conveyance in the Port Phillip district; but upon the calculations before him, with reference to the Sydney district, the average rate of postage upon each letter appeared to be 8d. 1-71, and the average cost of carrying each letter 8½d. This, however, did not include ship letters or franks. He would not trouble the House with any further reference to these returns at present, as he proposed to lay them upon the table, and to move that they be printed. The Government was anxious to meet the views of the House, as to the present really efficient measure. He could see no reason why the public at large should be taxed for the convenience of any class or department, and the Government had never been desirous of making the Post Office a means of raising a revenue. It was only desirable as far as possible to keep the expenditure of the department within the limits of its income.

Mr. DONALDSON wished to offer a few observations on the measure which he had brought before the House by the Colonial Secretary, and he would preface those remarks by saying, that it was no small matter of congratulation to him, that after some seven years of incubation this egg was about to be laid. He considered this measure, perhaps, the most deeply important that had ever been brought before the Council. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Honorable members might laugh, but he was not to be frightened from his opinion by their laughter, and he reiterated his assertion, that in a social and moral point of view this measure was one of the most deeply important that had ever occupied the attention of the Colonial Legislature. (Renewed laughter.)

Those who had seen the working of the uniform rate of postage in England would be ready to bear him out in this assertion, and he looked only for similar results from a liberal measure of the same character here. But he must, at the outset, protest against the House going into the consideration of this measure at all, if it was not to be allowed a fair chance of success—if the rate fixed by the Government was to be such as would prohibit the chance of success. Such a rate, he conceived, the three-penny rate proposed by the hon. Colonial Secretary to be. And this rate was made worse—was made, indeed, prohibitory of the success of the experiments by the 10th clause requiring a double postage if the letter were not pre-paid. He believed a large majority of the letters posted in the colony were posted in the proximate districts—in the county of Cumberland, for instance, the Hunter River district, Port Macquarie, or Moreton Bay. The rate of postage from these places was for the most part, four-pence; and in scarcely any instance exceeded 8d. The reduced rate of 3d. therefore would afford but little relief, even if the letters were pre-paid; but in case it should not be so, a higher average rate would be levied from the receiver than that which was now actually paid. Now, as to the rate of 3d., it was supported by the Colonial Secretary on the ground that it was expedient to provide that the reduction should not be so great as very materially to affect the revenue. Passing over the question of whether postage was a legitimate means of revenue at all (in his opinion it was a legitimate means of expenditure), he would endeavour to show to the Colonial Secretary how a two-penny rate would supply the required amount of revenue. He cordially welcomed the introduction into the Bill of the clause abolishing the intricate system of franking. It might be that the members of that Council might have some excuse for receiving their letters free, but if a low uniform rate was established, he would willingly submit to the system altogether—he was quite surprised when the House was informed by the honorable Colonial Secretary that the loss occasioned to the revenue, by the Post Office for a last year, which, added to the £4,000—he imagined that with the prevalence of this system of franking in the colony the deficiency must have been much greater. Few honorable members had perhaps a correct idea of the extent to which it was a legitimate means of expenditure, he would endeavour to show to the Colonial Secretary that the loss occasioned to the revenue, by the Post Office for a last year, which, added to the £4,000—he imagined that with the prevalence of this system of franking in the colony the deficiency must have been much greater. 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